

thicket, brought back from a glade material of *Milium effusum* L., a grass we had had only from the region of Ingornachoix Bay. But we were much depressed at the anticlimax, for the western escarpments of both hills certainly looked like limestone and the geological map so indicated them.

(To be continued)

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ERECHTITES MEGALOCARPA IN RHODE ISLAND.—Ever since *Erechtites*, with its troublesome variations, received the attention of M. L. Fernald, botanists have been on the lookout for *Erechtites megalocarpa*, a new species which he described in RHODORA, xix: 24–27 (1917).

Although many plants have been examined by the writer, even sturdy specimens with large heads had disappointingly small achenes—none over 3 mm. long—and it was not until Sept. 8, 1925, that a group with fleshy leaves, basally thickened midribs, and abruptly narrowed involucre, gave promise of success. A brief examination showed that the achenes were 4–5 mm. long, had about 16 ribs, and that the plainly exserted style bases protruded at least three-tenths (.3) mm.

Without repeating the descriptive details already published, the fact that there were present at least seventeen of the nineteen characteristics attributed to the new species suggests that the plant may well be *Erechtites megalocarpa* Fernald.

The colony grew on a low bank near the ocean shore, on Sachuest Neck, a long point of land extending into the Atlantic at Middletown, R. I.—S. N. F. SANFORD, Boston, Mass.

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“ACER SACCHARUM MARSH.”—The name “*Acer saccharum* Marsh.” (Arb. Amer. 4. 1785) has of late years been generally taken up as the name for our sugar maple. It may, therefore, be interesting to note that Marshall never published any such species. The name “*Acer saccharum*” does, it is true, appear as cited, but this was merely a typographical error for *Acer saccharinum* L. In the revised French edition of Marshall’s work (Catalogue alphabetique des Arbres et Arbrisseaux), which appeared in 1788, the error was cor-